

## To the Friends of Education in Mississippi and the Adjoining States:

At a recent meeting of a joint committee, (from the Aberdeen and Chickasaw Baptist Associations) in the town of Pontotoc, a location was made for a Female Seminary, to be under the supervision of those two Associations. We have the location in the town of Pontotoc. The citizens and friends have donated fifty-seven acres of land, with a commodious building and other good improvements. We consider the building on the premises worth five or six thousand dollars, and suitable for commencing operations immediately. Some sixty or seventy young ladies can be very well accommodated. We are to get possession in October next. Pontotoc is one of the most pleasant towns in the South; no place can present a better state of morals; there is not a dram shop in the place; and for refinement and intelligence, it cannot be surpassed. A more healthy location could not have been selected. It is situated on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Tombigbee and Mississippi, entirely free from miasmatic influence, or any other local cause of disease. The immediate ridge running north and south, about one half mile from the Court House, is the place upon which the College edifice will be erected, which will overlook the Tombigbee and Ripley rivers, surrounded by a beautiful grove of trees. In a word, we have the most desirable place that could have been selected.

We have resolved to raise \$20,000 for building purposes and \$60,000 for an endowment fund.—Dear friends, we have taken hold of this great enterprise, and have determined to build an institution of high character; and we now appeal to you for your aid and influence; and particularly do we call on our Baptist friends, (as this will be a Baptist institution) to come up to our help. Other denominations are building up institutions of learning in almost every part of the country; and shall we sit still? We answer for you, no. We believe that it is now in your hearts, and hope it will soon be in your hands, to accomplish this great enterprise. Dear Brethren, God has blessed many of you with much of the wealth of this world, and will you not contribute liberally for the education of your daughters? We live in an age, that the march of intellect is progressive—thrown in the midst of a country luxurious and healthy; surrounded with every convenience that heart could wish; blessed with social and religious associations—no people on earth possess greater advantages to assist in such an undertaking as is presented for your consideration. We live not in an age in which ignorance and superstition hang its gloomy pavilion over the human mind, thus chaining the female in idiotic vassalage to her cruel lord, looking no farther than his interest, seeking no benediction but from her iron-hearted despot, thus dragging out a life of misery, degradation and wretchedness, unconscious of her real existence; intellectual culture had never warmed her better nature; the gift of eternal life, communicated through the benign rays of divine truth, excited not her hope and glided never her future prospects with the boon of immortality.—No. But God has blessed you with the Bible, the lamp of life, and with religious and national liberty. Thus having within your power the means to give your daughters a well grounded education, and to place in their power the Alchemy that will turn the course of thought to the intellectual fountain, whose waters purify and refine moral and intellectual nature. We call upon you, fathers, who have immortal spirits in training, to recollect the weighty responsibility that devolves upon you; we present the moral, intellectual and eternal interest of your daughters; you know not the high destiny that awaits them; you know not but that that intellect which brightens up that youthful eye, may illumine the path of the wanderer on the heathen shore, enlightening his pathway to a future home of blessedness. You know not but that you may have a Mrs. Aikin, Adams, or Judson, being reared under your parental roof. What transported feelings would exhilarate your bosoms in your wayward and doted age, to hear of that benevolent daughter of time, bending in arduous duty over the benighted mind of the degraded heathen; dispelling the gloom that surrounds them; dispensing the light of gospel truth; distilling the ray of hope that sanctifies from the transcript of God's divinity; administering the bread of life to perishing souls; rearing them up in preparation for the union and harmony of kindred spirits in the paradise of God. Surely your prayer would be, Now let thy servant depart, my eyes have seen the desire of this heart. If this be the prospect in the distant future, give us your assistance, that the bright destiny may await them; assist us by your contributions and prayers; let the rising generation feel your benevolence, serve God while living, that you may have an approving conscience and a smiling God in death.

P. H. ROBERTS,  
W. H. HOLCOMBE,  
WM. YOUNG,  
Committee.

TURNING THE OTHER END OF THE ROD: OR, TURNING THE TABLES ON A PRACTICAL JOKER. The Minnesota Pioneer relates the following good anecdote:

Everybody knows M., clerk of the Dr. Franklin, No. 2, and one of the severest practical jokers that ever ran upon the river, or that ever ran upon greenhorns. The past season, as one of his instruments of waggery, he took along a couple of reeds, (Indian flutes,) one of which was charged with flour, so that when the flute was blown, a perfect cloud of flour was discharged into the face and eyes of the person blowing it. Whenever M.—found any passenger, priest or layman, it was all the same to him, who manifested an interest in these Indian curiosities, he would produce the two flutes, and retaining the one that was not loaded with flour, would hand over the other to the verdant enquirer; and would then commence playing that plaintive, monotonous Do-cota tune, with a slight variation, which is so familiar to the ears of every resident of St. Paul.—Thus decoyed, the possessor of the other flute was certain to follow M.'s example, and at the very first too, to blow a cloud of flour into his own face, from the barrel of the flute, which is played like a clarinet; and thus produce in the crowd around an outburst of merriment at his own expense.

On the last trip of the Franklin, but a few weeks since, M.—had his Indian flutes along, as usual—and one of the passengers, who was up to snuff, determined to turn the laugh for once upon the old wagg, so he took M.'s decoy flute away to the cook room and charged it well with finely pulverized charcoal, and returned it without M.'s knowledge, to his place in the office, with the other flute, and after dinner said in M.'s hearing, that it be pleasant to have some music.

"Certainly," says M.—"did you ever see the flutes that the Sioux Indian bands up the river play upon?"

"No," replied the stranger, "I never did. Do tell me if they have flutes?"

This was enough for M.—His face, luminous as the sun behind a crimson cloud, was radiant with anticipated fun, he brought out the two flutes and handed to the enquirer the one loaded with flour.

A whole crowd, the most of whom understood the flour trick, (several of them having been themselves victimized,) gathered around to see the sport.

"La me!" said the enquirer, "I should not why I haven't the least idea—why how do you (trying to finger the holes) blow the darned things away?"

"Oh, simple, very simple," replied M.—"this instrument is used by the Indian lover, in ser-

ending his dusky sweetheart. All he attempts is a plaintive melancholy pathetic air, to touch the heart of his mistress. The notes are very simple." (Here he went into a lengthy disquisition on Indian music, customs and habits.) "The air is simply this,"—blows and fills his own face with powdered charcoal, the whole crowd laughing and roaring, and fairly tumbling down with excessive mirth.

M.—stood for a moment begrimed as an Ethiopian, and then dropping the flute upon the floor exclaimed—

"Caught in my own trap, by—!"

After that they had plenty of music on the Franklin; for that M.—will have; but no more Indian flutes!

### Shall we Submit?

The burthen of taxation will fall lighter upon the shoulders of our citizens, under independent State Government, than it does now, or ever has done in the Union. Is this doubted, and can a plausible reason be given to make the doubt worthy of being entertained? The complaint of our lives has been, that we are robbed of the fruits of our labor, by a partial system of excessive taxation, which falls heaviest upon us of the South, and is scarcely of a feather's weight upon the industry of the North. We of the South have supported the extravagant profligacy of this Government, and South Carolina pays ten times more than her just tribute to minister to this bloated profligacy. Not half, scarcely one-tenth, of this tribute, now paid to this bloated tyrant, would be needed by South Carolina to support a separate Government. The idea that the smallness of South Carolina is an objection to her separate existence, is a two-penny argument. To refute it, let any one cast his eyes over the map of Europe, and see what a large proportion of Governments are smaller in extent of territory than South Carolina; and that their positions are not near so favorable for a strong, peaceful and prosperous government as ours. Surrounded by monarchies and despotisms, Switzerland maintains her existence without danger of being swallowed up by the rapacity of her powerful neighbors. Holland, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, and other small sovereignties in the heart of Europe, stand respectable before the world with no constant fear of being crushed by more puissant powers. They are among the oldest established Governments in Europe, and before now have measured their swords both on land and sea with the giants of the earth. At this epoch there are more reasons to apprehend civil war within the borders of large States than that small States will be crushed by the superior force of the large. This is eminently so in the history of the past three or four years, and will be true as far as concerns the United States before very long, if disunion does not scatter the combustible materials now threatening momentary ignition. Is it not known to all that civil war is a calamity ten-fold more to be dreaded, than other wars? Once strike fire in the Union, and no man will live to see posterity won't see, the end of the conflagration that will burst from the spark. It will be a war between races, sections and religions—with fanatics on one side, holding a religious and political creed that will consume the world in its career, once let blood madden their brains. Disunion, separate State secession, can now take place peaceably, and arrest and avert these threatening dangers.—*Abbeille (S. C.) Banner.*

### The Virginia Resolutions.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th ult., contains the preamble and Resolutions, as they were adopted by the House of Delegates, with the votes given on each. They are as follows:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed an act to provide for the appointment of Delegates to a Southern Congress, "to be entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate with the view and intention of resisting further aggression, and if possible of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, to recommend due provision for her future safety and independence;" which act has been formally communicated to this General Assembly:

Agreed to without division.

1. Be it therefore Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That while this State deeply sympathizes with South Carolina in the feelings excited by the unwarranted interference of the non-slaveholding States with our common institution, and while diversity of opinion exists among the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the measures of the late Congress of the U. States, taken as a whole, and commonly known as the compromise measures; yet the Legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina, that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action (in consequence of the same) calculated to destroy the integrity of this Union.

Ayes 110, noes 1—Mr. Harrison.

2. That, regarding the said acts of the Congress of the United States, taken together, as an adjustment of the exciting questions to which they relate, and cherishing the hope that, if fairly executed, they will restore to the country that harmony and confidence which of late have been so unhappily disturbed the State of Virginia deems it unwise (in the present condition of the country) to send delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.

Ayes 110, noes 3—Messrs. Harrison, Butt and Tomlin.

3d. That Virginia earnestly and affectionately appeals to her sister State of South Carolina to desist from any meditated secession upon her part, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union, and the loss to all of the States of the benefits that spring from it.

Ayes 114, noes 1—Mr. Harrison.

4. That Virginia, believing the Constitution of the United States, if faithfully administered, provides adequate protection of the rights of all the States of this confederacy, and still looking to that instrument for defence within the Union, warned by the experience of the past, the dangers of the present, and the hopes of the future, invokes all who live under it to adhere more strictly to it, and to preserve inviolate the safeguard which it affords to the rights of individual States and the interests of sectional minorities.

Ayes 118, noes none.

5th. That all the legislation or combinations, designed in any way to affect the institutions peculiar to the South deserves the most unqualified reprobation, is derogatory to the rights of and peculiarly offensive to the Southern States, and must if persisted in, inevitably defeat the restoration of peaceful and harmonious sentiments in these States.

Ayes 118, noes none.

6. That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of the State of South Carolina, with the request that they be laid before her next Legislature, and that copies be also transmitted to the Executive of each of the other States of this Union—the State of Vermont only excepted.

Agreed to without a count.

Why, that nothing would give us more pleasure than to meet the "Press gang" of this State around the table of friend CHAPMAN, and that if such a meeting takes place we will do our utmost to be there. It would also have given us much pleasure to have been in Columbus on the 28th ult., where we might have struck hands with DEANPORT and THOMPSON, both of whom are true blue, and the presence of Rootes would not have marred our harmony (if he is pretty he is also a wheel horse in the good cause).—*Fulton Monitor.*

### The Fugitive Slave Law in Ohio.

The following resolutions passed the Legislature of Ohio on the 22d March:

IN SENATE, March 22, 1851.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That while this General Assembly would urge the faithful observance of law upon all the people of this State, and of her sister States of the Union, as the most effectual mode of promoting their best interests as well as a high duty they owe alike to themselves and their common country, would most earnestly recommend to Congress the necessity of so amending and modifying the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, that while it secures a faithful compliance with all the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the United States, it will, as it becomes a free Government, guard with a jealous care the rights of the freeman.—And if said law, in the opinion of Congress, cannot be so amended as to give to persons claimed as fugitive slaves from labor, the benefit of every legal defense of their liberty, we then recommend the repeal of said law.

Resolved, That the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law, being a law that makes *exparte* evidence conclusive of the master's right to recapture and return his slave; that denies a jury trial *here or elsewhere*; that provides for the appointment of swarms of petty officers to execute it; that gives a double compensation to find every claim set up in favor of the master, and pays the expenses, in any case, from the public Treasury—ought never to receive the voluntary co-operation of our people, and ought therefore to be immediately repealed.

The first of these resolutions passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 10, and the second by a vote of 21 to 8.

### The Brazilian Trade.

It will be a matter of some interest to our readers to know what States of the Union contribute most to the Brazilian slave trade; and for the purpose of information, rather than a desire to reflect upon any portion of the confederacy, our Washington correspondent compiles for the Express the subjoined figures from official documents:

Years.	States.	Clearing entering Brazil from Africa, enumerated in full.
1844—	Massachusetts,	2
	Maryland,	2
1845—	Massachusetts,	3
	New York,	3
	Pennsylvania,	2
	Maine,	1
	Rhode Island,	1
1846—	Massachusetts,	5
	Maine,	2
	New York,	5
	Maryland,	1
	Florida,	1
	Connecticut,	1
1847—	New York,	2
	Rhode Island,	1
1848—	New York,	2
	Massachusetts,	2
	Maryland,	1
1849—	Massachusetts,	2
	New York,	1
	Pennsylvania,	1
	Unknown,	40
	Total,	95

Now let us proceed to re-capitulation, for that will explain how far the "Abolition" North is committed to this traffic, and how far the "blood-spotted" South. We confess that it is with shame that we give the record, but we know that the great body of Northern people hold in detestation this traffic which the constitution declares piracy.

RECAPITULATION.	Free States.	Slave States.
Massachusetts,	19	3
New York,	12	2
Pennsylvania,	3	1
Total,	40	40
Maryland,	4	1
Total,	5	5

These facts deserve to be remembered. We have it here, notoriously obvious, that the odium of this foreign traffic does not attach to the South, but to some of the avaricious men of the "Free-soil, Abolition" North. Massachusetts, too, is in the advance, and runs up a bill of crime against her of *Nineteen* out of the forty-five vessels divided among six States, while her share, by the simple rule of division, should be less than seven. New York, with less "conscience," multiplies seven into twelve—and her sin is great even at that; but, compared with Massachusetts, so meek and so philanthropic, her offence will scarce reach an unit. These figures ought not to be overlooked, for they deserve to be treasured among the archives of New England, in the same nook with the summary proceedings of the abolitionists against the claimants of the Crafts. They afford ample material for future history.—*New York Express.*

ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP.—Below I hand you estimates of the cotton crop.—If it be wrong in our part, I wish to have the error pointed out, and some good reason given to show that it is an error. In many instances I think the figures are too high, and think I venture little in asserting that I can show more clearly that some estimates are too low, than any person can show that one of the estimates are too high.

If these estimates are anywhere near correct, it is not manifest that some very extraordinary causes are, and have been, at work, producing the present depressed prices? I ask all parties interested in the great staple of the South, to inquire into this matter.—If there are errors in the estimate, point them out, and if there are "extraordinary causes" at work, point them out too. My object is to arrive at the truth, the whole truth.

Estimate of the Cotton Crop of 1850—51.

Received at all the ports to date, as per Price Current,	1,693,185
Received, and now at interior towns, viz:	
Augusta and Hamburg, Feb. 1, 1851,	65,558
Columbus, Ga., " 22, "	17,741
Macon, Ga., " 1, "	17,780
Montgomery, Ala., " 1, "	17,759
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18, "	20,000
Columbia, S. C., " 1, "	5,000—142,830

Total,	1,836,023
Estimated amount to come from different places:	
Yazoo river and tributaries,	20,000
Vicinity Memphis and Hat's river,	15,000
Tennessee river and Nashville,	40,000
Arkansas and White river,	4,000
Red and Ouachita rivers,	15,000
Scattering from Miss. river,	20,000
Texas,	20,000
Tombigbee, Warrior and Ala. rivers,	40,000
Interior of Georgia,	50,000
Interior of South Carolina,	50,000
Florida,	40,000—300,000

Estimate of whole crop of 1851—50,	2,145,023
But there is to be deducted from amount, Cotton to be bought at Memphis for manufacturing at the West, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Wellsburg and Cannelton,	25,000
Deduct 5 per cent. for short weight, 106,000	
Deduct for trash, notes and unmercantile cotton,	20,000—151,000
Leaving for the crop only	1,994,023

[N. O. Com. Bulletin.]

COTTON.—The Baltic's news has caused an advance of about 4. A few bales changed hands at 10 extreme.—*Nash. American*, April 6th.

### Courtland Prestetery on the Fugitive Slave Law.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote at their semi-annual meeting, held at Courtland, New York, February 11th, 1851:

WHEREAS,—We have, in years past, judged it important to declare the system of American slavery to be intrinsically unrighteous, and entirely at variance with the spirit and principles of the New Testament; and whereas, the recent enactment of Congress, called the "Fugitive Slave Law," enjoins it upon all good and peaceable citizens to assist in the seizure and return of the fugitive; and whereas, some ministers of the Gospel have employed their position and talents to pursue the community that to obey this law is of paramount obligation, and a high christian duty.—Therefore,

Resolved, That as much as we are bound to obey human enactments when they require what is morally right, no principle is more clearly taught in the Scriptures than that all such enactments are null and void when they enjoin what is contrary to the word of God.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave law is plainly at variance with the Divine law.—"Thou shalt not deliver to thy master the servant which is escaped from his master to thee," as well as with the spirit and principles of the New Testament. When told, therefore, that we must not shelter the fugitive, but aid the mancatcher in taking him back to hopeless bondage we must refuse to obey, and suffer the penalties rather than do that which will offend the God of the oppressed. In this case we can do no less than "scoff God rather than man."

H. R. DUNHAM.

Stated Clerk.

SINGULAR WAY OF COURTING.—Deacon Marvin of Connecticut, a large land holder and an exemplary man, was exceeding eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship is said to have been as follows.—Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheepskin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him; on coming, he told her that the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty replied, "The Lord's will be done."

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The Senate of Kentucky has passed, with an amendment, a bill offered by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for Talbot's famous free negro bill. The amendment provides that no free negro or mulatto shall purchase or become owner of a slave, and if any free negro or mulatto acquires a slave contrary to this act, he shall be sold, and the proceeds arising from the sale shall go to the colonization fund.

SUICIDE.—According to a statistical comparison of 9000 cases of suicide which have occurred at Paris during the space of thirty-four years, it appears that premeditated suicides generally take place about the break of day, or during the night; and that unpremeditated or impulsive suicides generally take place during the day time. Children, old men, and women, for the most part, commit suicide by hanging or suffocation. The greatest number of suicides occur from the age of 20 to 30 years, and from 40 to 70. The annual average of suicides in Paris is 300.

PRESERVE YOUR HAMS.—A correspondent of the Nashville Banner furnishes that paper with the following recipe for preserving hams from bugs and insects, which he says has been fully tested:—

"Take your hams and shoulders down about the middle of March or first of April, and dip them in boiling lye, (have it strong) taking them out immediately, and cover the flesh side with as much black pepper (pulverized) as will adhere to the meat; then hang it up immediately. If the above directions are followed, and the meat hung in a dry, airy smoke-house, I will guarantee it to be free from the bugs and flies for ten years."

### SONG OF THE EDITOR.

Sit! sit! sit!  
From matin hour till twilight glow,  
He's a "fustian" there in his den;  
Away the moments fly,  
And the world outside, with jargon din,  
Moves gaily on, the world within  
Is labor, and toil, and care;  
No man knows he in the weary day,  
But the turn that shows the given way,  
As he turns his easy chair,  
Think! think! think!  
In the smothered glow of the fire,  
The smothered thought the bellows blow—  
Unheard and unheeded sink  
Not so the fire that lights the brain  
Of him who wears the galaxy chain,  
He must flash with light and glow with heat,  
With quill in hand, his brain must beat—  
But never induce a yawn.

Write, write, write,  
Though fancy soar on a wild wing,  
She must still her tribute editorial bring,  
Nor own a weary night,  
And reason's power, and genius's store,  
Must prove the strength, and bring the lore  
Of antique, sage and mystic;  
For those uttermost that no pen can write,  
Must go into to-morrow's "leading article"  
Argument, art, statistic,  
Clip, clip, clip,  
No "embellishing" shall his hand hold;  
But those with which the current glow,  
By lawful right he'll clip—  
The "devil" is good, he'll not fail  
Of a prompt return of the morning mail  
A basket full of "exchanges,"  
And these the editor clips and skims—  
Accidents, deaths, discoveries whims,  
So over the world he ranges,  
Paste, paste, paste,  
With a camel's hair brush, and a broken cup,  
He gathers the scattered scraps up  
And sticks them on in haste,  
The "devil" appears, with a grin and a bow,  
"Please sir, thine's worth a copy now."  
He says in accents solem:  
"The foreman thinks he'll soon impose,  
The outside looks the scrap of prose,  
And the leader may be a column."  
Pay! pay! pay!  
The "world is done work on a Saturday night;  
And bounds with a step of gray delight  
To his wife and children away;  
But round the editor seats a score  
Of honest "jays" who tense him sore—  
Of honest "jays" who tense him sore—  
And bright is the wit that can furnish there  
The means to relieve them all from care,  
By selling out the "needful."

### PROSPECTUS

OF an original volume of Letters and Miscellanies in Prose, Rhyme and blank Verse; by a lady of the South. Said Letters and Miscellanies to contain from three to four hundred pages octavo; and barring accidents in transportation to be delivered by the 1st of January, 1852.

### TERMS.

Bound "plain and neat" one dollar per copy. (Finer if paid in advance.)

Fine, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Extra fine, one dollar and fifty cents. Apply at the UNION HALL, Jackson, Mississippi. N. B.—The author is entirely dependent on her own exertions, incapacitated for her former avocation; and wanting alike the pecuniary means, natural efrontery, and physical ability to travel in quest of subscribers; hereby offers a copy of LETTERS AND MISCELLANIES "extra fine," to any person who shall forward (free of cost the names or equivalents of twenty-five subscribers, to Mrs. Louisa Elmyer, Canton, Miss., between this and the first of May next; and the same to the editor giving notice and Prospectus, a conspicuous insertion.

For fifty subscribers, a presentation copy, and RISING YOUNG MEN a modern tale by the same author.

### Guardian's Notice.

THE undersigned, guardian of Elizabeth A. Henry C. and George R. Lawrence, minor heirs of John Lawrence deceased, also of James Lawrence, (Junior) will, at the April term, 1851, of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, present his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said several guardianships; when all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GABRIEL FRANKS.

March 15, 1851. 7:30 Guardian &c.

### The Fine Steamer Hewitt.

WILL run regularly to Columbus the balance of the season, she will arrive every Monday evening and leave Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board.

March 15, 1851. 3:45

### Plan of Scholarship Adopted for the Baptist College at Pontotoc, Miss.

1st. *Permanent Scholarship*, Price \$500. This entitles the holder of the certificate to receive instruction in any College Class which she may enter. This right is perpetual, and may be transferred by a transfer of the certificate.

2d. *Family Scholarship*, Price \$250. This entitles the person for whose benefit it is purchased and who may be designated by name in the certificate to obtain for any or all of his or her daughters or step-daughters instruction in any college class which they may be duly prepared to enter.

3d. *Individual Scholarship*, Price \$150. This entitles the individual for whose benefit it is purchased, and who must be designated by name in the certificate, to receive instruction in any college class which she may be duly prepared to enter.

4th. *Charity Scholarship*, Price \$50. This entitles the individual for whose benefit it is purchased, and who must be designated by name in the certificate, to receive instruction in any college class which she may be duly prepared to enter provided she may be recommended by the church or association of individuals by whom her certificate is purchased.

5th. *Minister Scholarship*, Price \$50. The daughters of all ministers of the gospel of all denominations, shall be entitled to receive instruction in any college class they may be prepared to enter, provided their parents respectively are in indigent circumstances, or are not able to bear the requisite expense at the usual rates.

6th. Young ladies admitted upon scholarship, are exempt from the payment of tuition fees; but not for room rent or other expenses. They are subject to college rules as other students, and when legally expelled their right of scholarship becomes forfeited, and except in permanent and charity scholarships no substitute for the offending individual is admitted.

7th. The right of instruction secured by scholarships extends only to the college classes proper, and not to the classes or classes assigned to the preparatory department.

Form of the certificate for permanent scholarships to be varied to suit other cases.

### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

County, \_\_\_\_\_

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc, Miss.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that Miss \_\_\_\_\_ the requisite fees having been duly paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any class in the above named college, which she may be prepared to enter. The right herein granted begins from this date, and inures to the benefit of her and her legal transferees in perpetuity—according to the intent and meaning of the 1st, 6th and 7th articles of said college, on the subject of scholarships. Witness my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18 \_\_\_\_\_

[L. S.] Agent.

FAMILY CERTIFICATE.

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc, Miss.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that \_\_\_\_\_ the requisite fees having been duly paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any class in the above named college, which she may be prepared to enter. The right herein granted begins from this date, and inures to the benefit of her and her legal transferees in perpetuity—according to the intent and meaning of the 1st, 6th and 7th articles of said college, on the subject of scholarships. Witness my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18 \_\_\_\_\_

[L. S.] Agent.

INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATE.

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc, Miss.

To all whom it may concern, Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_ the requisite fees having been paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any class in the above college that she may be prepared to enter. This right begins from this date, and continues according to the intent and meaning of the 1st, 6th and 7th articles of the regulations of said institution on the subject of scholarship. Witness my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18 \_\_\_\_\_

[L. S.] Agent.

CHARITY CERTIFICATE.

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc, Miss.

To all whom it may concern, Be it known that \_\_\_\_\_ the requisite fees having been properly recommended, and the requisite fees having been paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any college class in the above institution that she may be prepared to enter. The privilege herein granted begins at this date, and continues according to the intent and meaning of the 4th, 6th and 7th articles of the regulations of said college upon the